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LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			EXAMINER SHIH, HAOSHIAN	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/678,485	Applicant(s) KAPUR ET AL.	
	Examiner HAOSHIAN SHIH	Art Unit 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-10, 12-17, 19-36, 38-57, 59-66, 107, 109, 111-120, 122 and 123 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-10, 12-17, 19-36, 38-57, 59-66, 107, 109, 111-120, 122 and 123 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 October 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) ☐ Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-3, 5-10, 12-17, 19-36, 38-57, 59-66, 107, 109, 111-120, 122 and 123 are pending in this application and have been examined in response to application RCE filed on 07/21/2008.

2. Claims 11, 18 and 37 are canceled.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to because reference numbers do not point to a specific area in the figures. For example, reference numbers "206", "204", "206", "208" and "210" do not point to the areas disclosed by the spec. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If

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the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the **first** paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 1, 34, 56, 109 and 123 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

6. Claims 1, 34, 56, 109 and 123 recites: "...a realistic experience" There is no mention in the original specification of determining a realistic experience. Thus, the limitation includes subject matter that was not described in the original specification. If the examiner has overlooked the portion of the original specification that describes the feature of the present invention, then applicant should point it out (by page number and line number) in the response to this office action.

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Applicant may obviate this rejection by canceling the claim.

7. The following is a quotation of the **second** paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 1, 34, 56 and 123 recites the limitation "determining **a type and a connection type**". The Examiner is unsure if "a type" is a "connection type" or a "display type" as suggested by claim 107.

Claim Objections

9. Claim amendments such as "wherein the determining includes..." in claim 2 and "wherein the presenting..." in claim 12 are objected to because they are grammatically awkward.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. **Claims 1-3, 5-9, 12-15, 19, 26-31, 34-59, 61-64, 107, 109, 111-112, 116-120 and 122-123 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by**

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Murashita et al. (Murashita, US 6,850,245 B1), Maxon et al. (Maxon, US 6,930,730 B2) and Kang (US 6,747,688 B1).

12. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 1, Murashita discloses one or more computer-readable media comprising computer-executable instructions stored thereon that when executed on a computer, cause the computer to perform a method comprising:

determining a type of a display in use by the computer (fig.6, "S101"; col.6, lines 29-30; fig.7; col.15, lines 16-18); and

presenting, based on the type or the connection type of the display [instructions], one or more motion videos to aid a user in calibrating one or more parameters of the display, wherein the one or more motion videos:

Murashita does not disclose determining of a connection type and [using] one or more motion videos to aid a user in calibrating one or more parameters of the display, wherein the one or more motion videos: are photo-realistic and configured to include moving pictures of real objects; are sensitive to calibration changes of the display in that adjustment in one or more parameters of the display causes discernable changes when the one or more motion videos are being presented on the display; are dedicated for calibrating one or more parameters of the display without requiring the user to use technical test screens in the calibrating; and provide the user with a realistic experience of how one or more video programs or movies are presented while the display is being calibrated.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon discloses determining of a connection type (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Maxon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display calibration/determining taught by Murashita to include the connection selection taught by Maxon with the motivation being to provide a uniform user interface for centrally controlling multiple device connections (col.2, lines 5-19).

Murashita and Maxon do not disclose [using] one or more motion videos to aid a user in calibrating one or more parameters of the display, wherein the one or more motion videos: are photo-realistic and configured to include moving pictures of real objects; are sensitive to calibration changes of the display in that adjustment in one or more parameters of the display causes discernable changes when the one or more motion videos are being presented on the display; are dedicated for calibrating one or more parameters of the display without requiring the user to use technical test screens in the calibrating; and provide the user with a realistic experience of how one or more video programs or movies are presented while the display is being calibrated.

In the same view of endeavor, Kang discloses [using] one or more motion videos to aid a user in calibrating one or more parameters of the display, wherein the one or

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more motion videos:are photo-realistic and configured to include moving pictures of real objects (col.5, lines 65- col.6, lines 8; col.9, lines 22-23; col.8, lines 18-29; a photographing device such as a digital camera or a camcorder that records a clock frame by frame produces moving frames/pictures of a real object clock)

are sensitive to calibration changes of the display in that adjustment in one or more parameters of the display causes discernable changes when the one or more motion videos are being presented on the display (col.9, lines 5-10; calibration adjustments are displayed); are

dedicated for calibrating one or more parameters of the display without requiring the user to use technical test screens in the calibrating (col.5, lines 65- col.6, lines 8; col.9, lines 22-23; col.8, lines 18-29; real life objects such as a clock is recorded by a video recording device for the purpose of calibration); and

provide the user with a realistic experience of how one or more video programs or movies are presented while the display is being calibrated (col.8, lines 18-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Maxon and the teaching of Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display calibration/determining interface taught by Murashita and Maxon to include photographing videos taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide screen calibration into real colors (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

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13. As to claim 2, Murashita discloses wherein the determining includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple display types and receiving a selection of one of the multiple display types, wherein the selected display type is the type of the display in use by the computer (fig.7).

14. As to claims 3, Murashita discloses a display adjusting apparatus based on the characteristics of the display unit (col.3, lines 40-43), Murashita does not disclose includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple connection types and receiving a selection of one of the multiple connection types.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon discloses includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple connection types (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090") and receiving a selection of one of the multiple connection types (fig.4; selection is done via a remote).

15. As to claim 5, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 3 above.

16. As to claim 6, Maxon discloses the determining includes presenting a television connection type and a computer connection type to the user and receiving (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090", shows the selection interface; fig.8, "222", "223", see "VGA" signal, and "ANT A" signal), from the user, a selection of the television connection type or the computer connection type (fig.4; selection is done via a remote).

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17. As to claim 7, Murashita discloses the determining includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving, from the user, a selection of one of the display types (fig.7).

18. As to claim 8, Murashita discloses wherein the determining includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display), from the user, a selection of one of the display types (fig.7, user pushes button to make the selection) wherein the multiple types of displays include a tube type of display, a panel type of display a rear-projection type of display, or a forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

19. As to claim 9, Murashita discloses wherein the determining includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving, from the user(fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display) , a selection of one of the display types (fig.7, user pushes button to make the selection), wherein the multiple display types include a tube type of display, a plasma-panel type of display, a non-plasma-panel type of display, a CRT rear-projection type of display, a non-CRT rear-projection type of display, a three-light forward-projection type of display, or a one-light forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

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20. As to claim 12, Maxon discloses presenting of the instructions is directed to calibrating displays having a television connection type (fig.8, "223", ANT A signal).

21. As to claim 13, Maxon discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed to calibrating displays having a computer connection type (fig.8, "223", ANT A signal).

22. As to claim 14, Murashita discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed to calibrating a tube-type display if the display is of the tube-type (fig.7, "CRT", user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type).

23. As to claim 15, Murashita discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed to calibrating a panel-type display if the display is of the panel-type (fig.7, "LCD", user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type).

24. As to claim 19, Murashita does not disclose wherein the presenting includes presenting one or more photo-realistic motion videos and information directed at how the photo-realistic motion videos guide the user in calibrating the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses wherein the presenting includes presenting one or more photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-

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24; “photographed video”) and information directed at how the photo-realistic motion videos guide the user in calibrating the display (col.4, lines 36-44).

25. As to claim 26, Murashita does not disclose the presenting one or more photo-realistic motion videos tailored to centering and sizing of media on the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang disclose the presenting one or more photo-realistic motion videos tailored to centering and sizing of media on the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

26. As to claim 27, Murashita does not disclose the presenting of the instructions includes presenting one or more photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a brightness of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses the presenting of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a brightness of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

27. As to claim 28, Kang discloses the presenting of the instructions includes presenting one or more photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a contrast of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

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28. As to claim 29, Kang discloses the presenting of the instructions includes presenting one or more photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a color balance of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

29. As to claim 30, Kang discloses the instructions includes presenting one or more photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a color and tint of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

30. As to claim 31, Kang discloses the presenting of the instructions includes presenting one or more photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a sharpness of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44; contrast of an edge (sharpness)).

31. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 34, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 1 above.

32. As to claim 35, Murashita discloses aids are presented based on the computer display's type (fig.7, choosing display type; fig.8, calibration instructions based on the selected display type). Murashita and Maxon do not disclose the use of photo-realistic motion videos.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

33. As to claim 36, Murashita discloses based on the type of the display aids to a user in color calibration the display (fig.7); Murashita does not disclose the use of photo-realistic motion videos to aid color calibration and the type determining is based on connection type.

Maxon discloses determining a connection type of the display (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090").

Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.4, lines 36-44).

34. As to claim 38, Kang discloses the presenting is directed to calibrating the computer display to use of the computer display to render motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

35. As to claims 39-42, Murashita discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed to calibrating a specific display (fig.7, "LCD" or CRT, user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type). Murashita does not specifically disclose other types of display such as a rear-projector-type and a forward-projector type; and the use of photo-realistic motion videos in calibration.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having a tailored calibration presenting to different types of display such as LCD and CRT taught by Murashita to extend calibration presenting to other display types with the motivation being to allow the use of a wide range of display types.

36. As to claim 43, Kang discloses information that guides the user in calibrating the display directed at how the photo-realistic motion videos guide the user in calibrating the computer display (col.4, lines 37-44; col.8, lines 18-29).

37. As to claim 44, Kang disclose the presenting of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic motion videos tailored to centering and sizing of media on the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

38. As to claim 45, Kang discloses the presenting of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a brightness of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

39. As to claim 46, Kang discloses the presenting of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a contrast of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44).

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40. As to claim 47, Kang discloses the presenting of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a color balance of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44).

41. As to claim 48, Kang discloses the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a color and tint of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44).

42. As to claim 49, Kang discloses the presenting of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic motion videos tailored to calibrating a sharpness of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44; contrast of an edge (sharpness)).

43. As to claims 50-55, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 44-49 above.

44. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 56, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claims 34 and 36 above.

45. As to claim 57, Murashita discloses wherein the determining includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple types of displays and receiving a selection of one of the multiple types of displays (fig.7).

As to claim 59, Maxon discloses includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple connection types (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090") and receiving a selection of one of the multiple connection types (fig.4; selection is done via a remote).

46. As to claim 61, Murashita discloses the determining includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple display types and receiving a selection of one of the multiple display types, wherein the selected display type is the type of the display in use by the computer (fig.7).

47. As to claim 62, Murashita discloses the determining includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display), from the user, a selection of one of the display types (fig.7, user pushes button to make the selection) wherein the multiple types of displays include a tube type of display, a panel type of display a rear-projection type of display, or a forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

48. As to claim 63, Murashita discloses the determining includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving, from the user(fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display) , a selection of one of the display types (fig.7, user pushes button to make the selection), wherein the multiple display types include a tube type of display, a plasma-panel type of display, a non-plasma-panel type of display, a CRT rear-projection

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type of display, a non-CRT rear-projection type of display, a three-light forward-projection type of display, or a one-light forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

49. As to claim 64, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 38 above.

50. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 107, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 56 above.

51. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 109, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claims 56, 57 and 59 above.

52. As to claims 111, Murashita and Kang do not disclose wherein the multiple connection types include a television connection type and a computer connection type.

Maxon presents a television connection type and a computer connection type to the user and receiving (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090", shows the selection interface; fig.8, "222", "223", see "VGA" signal, and "ANT A" signal), from the user, a selection of the television connection type or the computer connection type (fig.4; selection is done via a remote).

53. As to claim 112, Maxon discloses presenting text describing the multiple display connection types (fig.2a, "60").

54. As to claim 116, Murashita discloses enabling a user to select one of the multiple display types (fig.7).

55. As to claim 117, Murashita discloses presenting text describing the multiple display types (fig.7).

56. As to claim 118, Kang discloses presenting instructions is directed to calibrating the display for use of the display to render motion video (col.4, lines 36-44).

57. As to claim 119, Murashita discloses wherein the multiple display types include a tube type of display, a panel type of display, a rear-projection type of display, or a forward-projection type of display (fig.7).

58. As to claim 120, Murashita discloses wherein the multiple display types include a tube type of display, a plasma-panel type of display, a non-plasma-panel type of display, a CRT rear-projection type of display, a non-CRT rear-projection type of display, a three-light forward-projection type of display, or a one-light forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

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59. As to claim 122, Murashita discloses presenting information directed at how the user in calibrating the display (fig.8, “70”). Murashita does not disclose the use a photo-realistic motion videos.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses using a photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; “photographed video”).

60. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 123, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 109 above.

61. Claims 10, 16-17, 20-25, 32-33 65-66 and 113-115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murashita, Maxon, Kang and Dean.

62. As to claim 10, Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose presenting a 4x3 width-to-height ratio and a 16x9 width-to-height ratio to the user, and receiving, from the user, a selection of one of the width-to-height ratios.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses presenting a 4x3 width-to-height ratio and a 16x9 width-to-height ratio to the user, and receiving, from the user, a selection of one of the width-to-height ratios (col.11, lines 37-39).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the aspect ratio selection taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

63. As to claim 16, Murashita discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed to calibrating a display based on the display type (fig.7, user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type). Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose the display is of the rear-projector-type.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses color calibration for the rear-projector-type display (col.10, lines 44-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include rear-projector-type display profile taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different

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display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

64. As to claims 17, Murashita discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed to calibrating a display based on the display type (fig.7, user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type). Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose the display is of the forward-projector-type.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses color calibration for the forward-projector-type display (col.10, lines 44-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include forward-projector-type display profile taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

65. As to claim 20 Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose calibration of the centering and the size.

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In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses calibration of the centering (col.10, lines 46-47) and the size (col.9, lines 37-39) of the displayed production.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the screen location calibration taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

66. As to claim 21, Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a brightness of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a brightness of the display (col.11, lines 37-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teachings of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the brightness calibration taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display

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types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

67. As to claim 22, Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a contrast of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a contrast of the display (col.11, lines 37-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the contrast calibration taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

68. As to claim 23, Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a color balance of the display.

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In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a color balance of the display (col.11, lines 37-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

69. As to claim 24, Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a color and tint of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a color and tint of the display (col.11, lines 37-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon

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and Kang to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

70. As to claim 25, Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a sharpness of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presenting of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a sharpness of the display. (col.11, lines 37-41; sharpness is defined as the contrast of an edge).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

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71. As to claim 32, Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose directing the user to a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses directing the user to a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.9, lines 33; col.4, lines 59-66; auto-setup and conversion table that stores multiple display profiles).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

72. As to claim 33, Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose installing a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.14, lines 19-24; a lookup table is used to ensure display on the screen).

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In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses installing a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.14, lines 19-24; a lookup table is used to ensure display on the screen).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang and the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determining taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

73. As to claim 65, Murashita, Maxon and Kang does not disclose directing the user directing the user to a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses directing the user to a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.9, lines 33; col.4, lines 59-66; auto-setup and conversion table that stores multiple display profiles).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang with the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the features taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the features taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

74. As to claim 66, Murashita, Maxon and Kang do not disclose installing a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses installing a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.14, lines 19-24; a lookup table is used to ensure display on the screen).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang with the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the features taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the features taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user

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and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

75. As to claim 113, Murashita discloses presenting second graphics that illustrate multiple types; and receiving a second selection of one of the multiple types, wherein the presenting is further based on the selected type (col.15, lines 1-2; a second graphics that further defines the display connection type base on the maker).

Murashita, Maxon and Kang does not disclose the multiple types are aspect ratio types.

Dean discloses second graphics that illustrate multiple aspect ratios; and receiving a selection of one of the multiple aspect ratios, wherein the presenting is further based on the selected aspect ratio (fig.8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Murashita, Maxon and Kang with the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the features taught by Murashita, Maxon and Kang to include the features taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

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76. As to claim 114, Dean discloses the multiple aspect ratios include a standard and a widescreen aspect ratio (fig.8, “4:3” and “16:9”).

77. As to claim 115, Dean discloses presenting text describing the multiple aspect ratios (fig.8, “58”).

Response to Arguments

78. Applicant's arguments filed 07/21/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

79. Applicant argues that Kang does not disclose moving pictures of real objects that are dedicated for calibration and sensitive to calibration changes while the display is being calibrated.

In response to applicant's argument, Kang discloses a photographed video of a real life clock object with real life bell objects, a real clock hr. hand object pointing to a real life object number “6” and a real life clock min. hand object pointing to a real life object number “12” attached to the real life clock object, wherein the video is produced by a photographing device such as a camcorder or a digital camera that records the real life clock frame by frame to produce the moving frames/pictures of the real life clock object video (col.5, lines 65- col.6, lines 8; col.9, lines 22-23; col.8, lines 18-29). The real life

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clock object video is used/dedicate for display calibration (col.8, lines 18-29) and while the display is being calibrated using the real life clock object video, calibration attributes such as the colors changes in accordance with the manipulation of the calibration control device (col.9, lines 5-10).

Further, the real life clock object video (col.8, lines 18-29) is just an example. The system disclosed by Kang allows for the recording real life item(s) at the discretion of the user for the purpose of display calibration.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HAOSHIAN SHIH whose telephone number is (571)270-1257. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 0730-1700.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dennis Chow can be reached on (571) 272-7767. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HSS

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